



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-130  
Friday  
9 July 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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9 July 1993

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## Congo

### President Lissouba Views Court Ruling on Elections

AB0807151093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Address by President Pascal Lissouba; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Congolese and countrymen, the Supreme Court has just issued a certain number of decisions on the early legislative elections. This ruling, demanded by the opposition, has been the subject of controversial interpretations, which are once again dividing the Congolese political class. This ruling also has engendered subversive ideas with the revival of pockets of agitation that died down recently. In my capacity as head of the judiciary and guarantor of national unity and security, I use this opportunity to once again address the Congolese people by calling on them to go beyond appearances and to see the facts for themselves, especially what is hidden behind the facts.

I am encouraged by the conclusions reached by the Supreme Court in my search for social peace as I outlined in my 22 June message to the nation. We should all draw our attention to two of these conclusions. The first refers to the interior minister's decision to publish the results. Beyond this rather administrative decision without any real scope—since it can be changed at will—the real question is whether this publication affects the results; that is, whether the decision invalidates the arithmetic results obtained and displayed in the electoral wards. This was the conflict between the two organs comprising the National Commission for Organizing and Supervising Early Legislative Elections [CONOSELA]. [passage omitted]

Indeed, the publication of the results is based on three principles: The first is on existing legal texts, the second on the results published by CONOSELA in their respective constituencies and submitted to ad hoc commissions for comparison, and a report written on a consensus basis by CONOSELA's Technical Commission and sent to CONOSELA's Executive Committee. Third, and not least, it is based on the supervision report submitted by the Monitoring Committee set up following the 3 December 1990 Agreement. Clearly, this means that the Supreme Court's assessment of the conditions in which the results were published seems not to have taken into account the recommendations made by the Monitoring Committee, which in turn was supervised on a collegial basis by CONOSELA. The same thing goes for the 20 May declaration in which the same Monitoring Committee denounced the insufficiencies and lack of responsibility shown by CONOSELA in their inability to reach a consensus on the issue of publishing the results after the first round of elections. [passage omitted]

To conclude, I would say that we ignore the nature of the actions taken by the two representatives of the opposition who were responsible for the abusive and fraudulent invalidation of the arithmetic results of the 12 electoral wards. They took it upon themselves to decide that certain aspects of the elections were tainted with irregularities. [passage omitted]

We were informed that the votes in the 11th Constituency went smoothly as shown by the turnout rate, but that does not exclude possible recourse, if necessary, to competent bodies as stipulated by the law. I therefore call on all parties concerned with the second round of the election—women and men—to surpass themselves by allowing the rights of the grassroots to take precedence over partisan interests. I also believe that to ensure fairness in future elections and equal opportunity to all candidates, we should call on foreign observers and get international organizations such as the United Nations, the OAU, and the EEC, to be involved in the organization, supervision, and monitoring of the elections to enable our country to enter a democratic era. Long live Congo. Thank you.

### Unidentified Gunmen Attack Former Premier's Home

AB0807145393 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Text] Brazzaville, Jul 8 (AFP)—Unidentified gunmen opened fire at the home of onetime Congo Prime Minister Alphonse Souchlaty Poaty on Thursday, wounding a guard. The attack followed a night of sporadic shooting in various parts of the capital, where a dusk to dawn curfew was slapped on the city.

Troops were stationed at strategic buildings and searched cars for weapons. Shops, banks, post offices, government ministries and other public service offices opened for business. Road traffic resumed in most districts as security forces dismantled roadblocks set up by opposition supporters. But the opposition stronghold of Baongo in southern suburbs was still cut off by barricades of wrecked cars and tree trunks manned by followers of opposition coalition chief Bernard Kolelas.

Political parties close to President Pascal Lissouba earlier said they were willing to open talks with the opposition to solve the crisis sparked by the opposition's allegations of fraud in last month's general election. According to official returns, Lissouba's supporters won an absolute majority in the 125-seat parliament, but the opposition wants it dissolved.

### Soldiers, Opposition Exchange Rocket Fire 8 Jul

AB0807205193 Paris AFP in French 1947 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Rockets were fired this evening in Baongo, a quarter south of Brazzaville, between activists of the



opposition coalition and Congolese soldiers, it was learned from military sources.

Opposition activists fired the first shots about 30 minutes before the curfew came into force at 1900 on a military camp near Savorgnan High School in Brazzaville. A house there was destroyed, but it was vacant there was only material damage, it was announced from the same source.

The soldiers responded, firing a rocket into Baongo, and it was not known by this evening if there were any victims.

In Ouenze, a quarter north of Brazzaville, sporadic gunfire was also heard in various parts after the curfew that was imposed yesterday evening by the government of Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi Opango. An hour after the curfew came into force, taxis continued to operate, while bars remained open, it was observed on the spot.

Furthermore, the military high command held a meeting this morning to examine the situation in Brazzaville, an officer told AFP. Nothing emerged from this meeting of the high command, whose members are divided into two sides: those of the presidential group on the one side, and those of the opposition coalition on the other, the source added. [passage omitted]

## Rwanda

### Minister Updates Progress of Arusha Talks

EA0707190493 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Boniface Ngulinzira, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, on 6 July met the heads of diplomatic and consular missions accredited in Kigali and officials of international organizations to brief them on the outcome of the 15 March-24 June peace talks in Arusha.

He spoke on why the talks were adjourned and prospects for a successful conclusion of the peace accord. The minister said that if one took stock of what had been achieved so far during the negotiations, one would note that almost no point remained outstanding. He recalled that four protocol agreements had already been signed, namely the protocol on the rule of law signed on 18 August 1992, the two protocols on power-sharing under a broad-based transitional government signed respectively on 30 October 1992 and 9 January, and the protocol on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and the resettlement of displaced people signed on 9 June.

Regarding military issues, the minister indicated that 99 percent of all the points on the agenda of the negotiations had been covered and that the only remaining point was the decision to be taken on sharing commands within the Army and Gendarmerie. In this regard, he noted that an

agreement had already been reached at the brigade level and that discussions were due to take place at other levels of command.

The minister said the negotiations on integrating the Armed Forces of the two sides were lengthy and very complex and that the relating protocol would include about 155 articles and would not be less than 70 pages long. [passage omitted]

The minister indicated that the peace accord, which would be signed by the president and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] chairman, would include the 12 July 1992 cease-fire agreement along with the various protocol agreements already mentioned. Moreover, the peace accord would include articles reiterating the two sides' commitment to ending the war and defining the relationship between the Constitution and the peace accord.

The minister told the diplomatic corps that he had written to the National Development Council chairman to help him convene a briefing session for deputies and indicated that he intended to meet the media on 7 July and the political parties tomorrow. [passage omitted]

The minister again stressed the few issues that remained to be resolved: command-sharing within the Army and Gendarmerie; providing security guarantees for the RPF, which would enable them to work in Kigali; and the candidacy for prime minister. The minister called on the international community to stress to the president and political party officials the need for dialogue and for avoiding any attitudes likely to jeopardize the peace process. In conclusion, the minister hoped that the new date for signing the peace accord, which will be set at the highest level, would be settled without further delay. [passage omitted]

## Zaire

### High Council Chairman Decries Current Political 'Stalemate'

AB0807162393 Paris AFP in French 1021 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Jul (AFP)—In a written statement, Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo, chairman of the High Council of the Republic, said today that the rule of law "has been assassinated" in his country due to the regime's "indifference to the people's misery." He asserted that "since national consensus has been broken and communion between the people and the regime seriously shaken, the government has no worthy cause and has become purposeless and inhumane." He further said that "the state is no longer governed and the republican institutions are paralyzed."

Commenting on the political stalemate in the country over the past 10 months, the prelate made a "pathetic appeal" to the Zairian political class and Marshall

Mobutu Sese Seko to resume dialogue "with the determination, this time, to succeed and to comply with the ensuing resolutions." Addressing the head of state on this point, Msgr. Monsengwo "entreated him to fully assume this responsibility, for the sake of God, for the love of the people, and in view of his noble function as a symbol and custodian of the nation as conferred on him by the Sovereign National Conference [CNS]." He called on Mobutu to "remove all obstacles on his side that have contributed to prolonging this crisis."

Msgr. Monsengwo urged the political class "to know that in a law-abiding country as conceived by the CNS, power is not in the hands of those who have guns, or in the street, but it is with the legitimate institutions."

He lashed out against "the wait-and-see" attitude of political leaders who he accused of seeking the persistence of the political crisis: "Some are maintaining that

attitude because they benefit from the crisis by acquiring dubious wealth; others, because they fear the idea of running state's affairs and prefer a conflict likely to increase their chances at elections; and others still, because they are worried about the possible implementation of the Decisions and institutional decrees adopted at the CNS. In other words, they fear the advent of democracy and the rule of law."

Msgr. Monsengwo thought that the crisis could be resolved if there is a "minimum of good faith, loyalty, honesty, and the spirit of dialogue." He regretted that dialogue "is being unnecessarily blocked."

Following mediation by the OAU secretary general, talks had resumed between Mobutu and a delegation of the radical opposition in May at Gbadolite, the head of state's residence, but subsequently broke down.

## Eritrea

### Minister Says OAU Incapable of Solving African Problems

EA0807111093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Text] Eritrea believes that there may be circumstances in which the country will distance itself from OAU resolutions aimed at solving problems in African countries. The Eritrean Foreign Minister Muhammad Sharifo, in an interview with local reporters on 6 July, said that although it was our wish that Africa should be able to solve its problems itself, the OAU is not capable of doing so with its present structure and abilities.

He went on to say that Africa's economic problem is worsening and noted that African countries have a debt of \$300 billion, adding that the interest on the debt exceeds the debtor countries' annual income. He said the main cause of the problem lies in the fact that African countries did not use the money they borrowed for the welfare of their people and the development and rehabilitation of their countries.

It will be recalled that Mr. Muhammad Sharifo returned home on 4 July, after attending the OAU ministerial meeting and heads of state summit held in Cairo, Egypt.

## Kenya

### Cabinet Minister Says Moi Ready To Talk With Opposition

EA0707182093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Excerpt] A cabinet minister told the house that the government was committed to human rights and political stability and invited the opposition to sit with KANU [Kenya African National Union] and map out the future of the country under multiparty democracy. The minister for public works, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno, was speaking during the debate on the amount of money the government should borrow externally and the outstanding debt. The minister for finance is seeking the approval of the house to raise the money the government should guarantee for borrowing from two billion to four billion Kenya pounds. He also wants parliament to raise total indebtedness from seven billion to 16 billion pounds.

Mr. Ng'eno said even the president was ready to talk with the opposition on the future of the country. He blamed certain leaders who described [as heard] the government before the international community. The minister complained of gangsterism in Londiani, where a certain community was being eliminated. He said Kenyans should be free to move about the country and mix among themselves without fear. [passage omitted]

### Violence Reported in Mombasa; Restraint Urged

EA0807112093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ever since last year's emergence of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya, IPK, and its fire-breathing chief activist, Shaykh Khalid Balala, and quite recently the [anti-IPK] UMA [United Muslims of Africa] party, Mombasa has become a highly volatile place (?for) meaningless clouds of violence, apprehension, and uncertainty have come to hang over practically all the town's main pursuits be they political, religious or purely commercial. Until recently, however, much of the violence has been in the form of verbal threats and speeches of incitement followed by demonstrations, stone-throwing, and harassment of passers-by.

In the course of the past week, however, the spate of violence witnessed shows a marked change both in methods used and targets of the attack and this is a matter of great concern not only for the residents of the town but also for the country's security situation as a whole. The mode of attack has involved the use of petrol bombs, while the targets have been specific individuals, all of them key players in the religious-cum-political vendetta that is taking root in the otherwise peaceful port of Mombasa. Where the individuals themselves have not been directly attacked, it has been their associates or properties that have been.

The only saving grace in his whole matter is that amid the accusations and counteraccusations that have inevitably followed, the condemnation of the senseless violence has been unanimous. All the key players, including the spokesmen of the IPK, have distanced themselves from those perpetrating the criminal acts and called for intensified security measures to bring the culprits to book and return sanity and orderliness to Mombasa.

For what it is worth, therefore, the impression that emerges concerning the identity of the attackers is one of rival youth gangs working on their own against individuals and organizations they perceive as enemies to their pet religious or political causes. If there is any truth in this picture of what is going on, then one way of restoring sanity is for all the key players, particularly those who have been victims of the attacks or those who feel they are likely targets of future attacks, to stop accusing one another of masterminding the attacks. Instead, these key players should address their own followers appealing to them to desist from the folly of attacking rivals whether as a policy of intimidation or in mistaken reprisals.

Vendettas have a way of perpetuating themselves, causing untold damage and bloodshed in a never-ending vicious circle. It is the height of human folly to start them in the first place, but it is an even worse crime to perpetuate them through acts of reprisal or other ill-conceived motivations. This is not to talk of policies of turning the other cheek. However, such as they might be,

all we are saying is that in a civilized society like ours there are laid down legal procedures for dealing with crimes against the individual or property. It is for all the key players in the Mombasa wrangles to hold themselves and their followers in check, turn over all the information they have to the security forces, and let the law have its course.

### **Somalia**

#### **'Armed Bandits' Ambush, Kill 2 UN Employees**

*EA0707194893 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] A statement released by the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, SONNA, said that armed bandits ambushed and killed employees working for the United Nations Information Office in Somalia between 0700 and 0730 this morning. The employees, who were on their regular duties, were near Four Street near Banaadir hospital in Mogadishu and driving a Landrover. They were heading for the UN Information Office in Mogadishu. [passage omitted]

Further SONNA reports said the bandits killed two UN employees at the scene, leaving their bodies in the center of the street, while the other four were killed on 21st Street in Mogadishu.

### **Uganda**

#### **Troops To Join UNOSOM in Mid-August**

*AB0807125593 Dakar PANA in English 1001 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Kampala, 8 Jul (PANA)—A total of 300 Ugandan soldiers are to join the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) in mid-August. Uganda's chief of staff, Brig. Sam Nanyumba, said Wednesday [7 July] in Kampala that under an agreement with the UN, Uganda has to meet all the operational costs for the first 30 days of its operations in Somalia.

Brig. Nanyumba did not give the estimated costs. He said the money would however be reimbursed at the end of the mission. The mission is to last six months. Apart from military training, the Somali bound troops are receiving lectures on Somalia's social, political and economic set up. "They also have to be educated about what is expected of a soldier on a UN mission," Brig. Nanyumba said. The troops will carry all their provisions and equipment from Uganda. These include food, vehicles and ammunition. The Ugandan team will include doctors and engineers. The Ugandan troops are currently training in Jinja, 80 kilometres east of Kampala.



# AVF Member Reportedly Supplies Intelligence to Ciskei

MB0907105893 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 9-15 Jul 93 p 3

[Report by Patrick Goodenough]

[Text] Ciskei has paid over R[and]800,000 to a consultancy run by ultra-rightist and Committee of Generals member General Tienie Groenewald—most of it for "intelligence gathering" in South Africa.

Pretoria-based Multi-Media Services (MMS), run by Groenewald and fellow rightwinger Riaan van Rensburg, was centrally involved in the initiative that led to the establishment of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF], and shares offices with it.

Invoices for Ciskei payments refer to "intelligence gathering (RSA) and situation reports" and to "travelling and accommodation for MMS directors, staff and operators". But there may be a more sinister explanation for the payments. A Ciskei government source, who is co-operating with the South Africa authorities, believes weapons may be involved.

Exactly what the homeland got for its money is unclear. Officials recall that Van Rensburg used to cash cheques immediately at a Bisho bank, and take a bagful of bank notes back to Pretoria. Ciskei's seconded finance minister, Vice-Admiral Marthinus Bekker, and director general for the council of state, Beattie Mraji, queried the MMS invoices. Mraji expressed concern in memos to Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo about the amounts and the lack of detail on the invoices.

Groenewald said early this year that the company provided a "public relations and image-building" service to Gqozo. But this does not explain the "intelligence gathering (RSA)".

Van Rensburg said this week: "The work I did has nothing to do with anyone else. If I did intelligence gathering and evaluation and recommendations and actions, I wouldn't be worth my salt if I divulged what I was doing." He did not regard such a activity as "breaking any law... Even if I did it in South Africa, it's my right as a taxpayer."

But Ciskei has an efficient intelligence agency of its own. Besides, another homeland government has turned down MMS on the ground that the service it could offer was both routine and "ridiculously" overpriced.

Government sources believe MMS was either taking the homeland for a huge ride, or providing Gqozo with something that couldn't be specified on invoices.

Fuelling the speculation are several pieces of evidence:

—On November 5 last year, dozens of brand new AK-47 assault rifles lay stacked three-deep along one wall of Gqozo's 20m-long office in Bisho, reported a source

who saw the guns. In the room were Gqozo, Groenewald, Van Rensburg, Gqozo's private assistant, Sam Dondashe, and plainclothes bodyguards. Where the guns came from, or where they were destined, is unclear. On the same day, MMS invoiced Ciskei's council of state for R243,365.

Van Rensburg this week denied any knowledge of the guns: "I'm not an arms dealer. I did not supply weapons."

—On January 4, a dozen large boxes marked "computer equipment" were unloaded from Southeast Airlines flight UZ201 at Bulembu Airport, under Van Rensburg's supervision. They were taken by military pick-up to Bisho. The boxes were unlikely to have contained computers: MMS had provided the Ciskei council of state with computer equipment, but three months earlier. That invoice, dated October 19, claimed R162,000 for a couple of 286 PC's, a printer, two modems and an optical scanner. Mraji again queried the amount claimed, after discovering MMS had overcharged by at least R132,000. A sum of R48,550 was later recovered. Sources said these were the only computers supplied by MMS.

Gqozo originally established contact with MMS in the aftermath of the Bisho massacre last September. The complementary political agendas of the anti-African National Congress [ANC] homeland leader and volkstasters [those seeking a people's state] were obviously central to the relationship.

Moreover, the beleaguered brigadier needed strong friends, and the rightwing needed the money. Whether Gqozo also needed AK-47s—and why—less clear.

Two hypotheses have been mooted by regional South African Defence Force [SADF] sources. After the Bisho massacre, the South African Police had detailed ballistics records of every single Ciskei Defence Force issue rifle fired at Bisho. During later incidents of violence, bullets fired were routinely checked against these records. Official guns could therefore no longer be used for "extramural activity". Ciskei could also be stockpiling weapons for future, unspecified use.

Late last year, the SADF was concerned about the growing appearance of Russian-origin weapons and hand grenades in Ciskei.

Members of Gqozo's bodyguard have been seen carrying AK-47s. MMS arranged a "VIP protection" course for them, run by a former training officer for the Bureau of State Security, Major-General Tai Minnaar.

MMS, the Afrikaner Volksfront, Groenewald's Institute for Strategic Analysis and a company called Northern Office Supplies share the same telephone numbers, P.O. box number and address—in Val Grace Forum, Pretoria.



Groenewald's Volksfront colleague, General Constand Viljoen, has since become a partner in MMS. And Van Rensburg and his brother Koos are spokesmen for, and assistants to, both generals.

Earlier this year Gqozo suspended his government's ties with MMS after media disclosures that it had negatively influenced political developments in the homeland, widening the chasm between Ciskei and both the ANC and Pretoria.

The chill soon thawed. Late in May, Gqozo sought out Van Rensburg in Pretoria. Ten days later, Viljoen and Van Rensburg visited Bisho en route to a rightwing rally in East London, and met Gqozo alone for several hours.

In a newspaper interview around this time, Gqozo expressed his support for the concept of a white volkstaat, and suggested Ciskei troops would provide military support to the rightwing if required.

Several weeks after the resumption of relations, Gqozo asked Pretoria to "de-second" the South African-appointed Bekker and discharged Mraji and Richards without notice. Both officials had clashed with the brigadier over the MMS invoices.

Speculation is that Gqozo has ousted the officials as a prelude for renewing ties with MMS representatives. However, Van Rensburg said this week the company would have nothing more to do with Ciskei "while I and General Groenewald are here".

The Ciskei government did not respond to faxed queries this week. South Africa's ambassador to Ciskei, Piet Goosen, said the embassy had not been intimately aware of MMS activity in Ciskei. "We cannot prescribe to Ciskei who they can and cannot appoint," he said.

#### **Right-Wing Party Rejects 'Foreign Interference' in SADF**

MB0807181693 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 25 Jun-1 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] In a press statement, Louis van der Schyff, the HNP's [Reformed National Party] chief secretary, objected strongly to intervention by foreign institutions in South African Defense Force [SADF] affairs. The SADF is being subordinated to what is called "international supervision," but in actual fact, it is a selling-out process to communist forces within South Africa.

The latest case is that of the Aspen Institute of the United States, which was broadcast over a satellite link in South Africa. The institute is an agitator for multi-party control over the SADF and security forces, jointly with the communist gangs. They also demand action against so-called "undesirable units," such as reconnaissance groups within the SADF, intelligence units, the commando system, and even civil defense units. Through this, they want to neutralize white resistance against a communist takeover to prevent a "UNITA

[National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] option" from being pursued after a one-man-one-vote election.

The HNP expresses its disapproval of allowing people such as Dr. Pauline Baker and Dr. Herbert Howe from the United States, with the aid of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs. It is only in the interest of an international left-wing campaign conducted under the pretext of an institution that has already proven itself to be an enemy of the whites in South Africa. The Aspen Institute is directly linked to the U.S. State Department and CIA.

The HNP demands that the government resign due to its inability to maintain South Africa's sovereignty against foreign interference and due to its inability to guarantee the safety of its citizens. The HNP also demands that a white election be held so that these matters can be tested democratically at the ballot box.

The government has become the epitome of cowardice, inefficiency, political bankruptcy, and treason. It has abandoned the battle against communist foes and now wants to convince the SADF finally to surrender and sell out. It is for this reason that foreign groups such as the Aspen Institute and the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] alliance are allowed to continue their propaganda in South Africa against its defense force.

#### **Volksfront Asks Goldstone To Suspend Right-Wing Inquiry**

MB0807123993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Text] The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry has been asked by the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] to suspend its investigation of the rightwing occupation of the World Trade Center in Kempton Park two weeks ago so that, what it terms, an independent board of inquiry may be appointed. Appearing before the commission on behalf of General Constand Viljoen and Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg the Volksfront's legal representative, Dr. Andre van Wyk, said the organization and the government had agreed on the appointment of the board on the very day of the incident. He said the leader of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, had agreed to cooperate with such a board. The Volksfront leaders he said were of the opinion that the commission's task should rather be concerned with the issues such as the violence of the past few days in which numerous people had been killed.

#### **ANC Issues Negotiations Bulletin**

MB0807075793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 7 Jul 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] Notice: this bulletin is intended merely to inform and stimulate discussion. The views contained herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the NEC [National Executive Committee] of the ANC [African National Congress].

The people shall govern!

The negotiating forum meeting of 2 July 1993 has accepted the demands of the ANC. The call made in the Harare declaration has been vindicated.

At the onset of negotiations, the ANC in endorsing the call made in the Harare Declaration made the following demands, that:

The constitution of a new South Africa must be drafted and adopted by a democratically elected constituent assembly;

The constituent assembly must be sovereign and bound only by agreed and democratic principles;

The NP [National Party] minority regime cannot be both player and referee in the process of transition;

There must be a levelling of the playing fields and the creation of a climate for free and fair elections.

The agreements reached were as follows:

#### Steps to a New Constitution

1. The Multi-Party Negotiating Process (MPNP) shall adopt constitutional principles providing for both strong regional government and strong national government; 2. These constitutional principles shall be binding on the constituent assembly and shall be justiciable by a constitutional court; 3. A commission on delimitation/demarcation will make recommendations on regional boundaries for the purposes of elections and regional government during the transitional period; 4. The MPNP shall agree on legislation to make provision for the levelling of the playing field and promoting conditions conducive for the holding of free and fair elections; 5. The MPNP shall agree on details of discriminatory legislation to be repealed; 6. The MPNP shall agree on a transitional constitution (i.e. Transition to democracy act).

#### Binding Constitutional Principles

The following are the only principles that would bind the constituent assembly, which would otherwise be sovereign: 1. The constitution shall provide for the establishment of one sovereign state with a democratic system of government a common citizenship and committed to achieving equality between men and women and people of all races; 2. The constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, shall prohibit racial, gender and all other forms of discrimination and promote racial and gender equality and national unity; 3. There shall be a separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary, with appropriate checks and balances to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness; 4. The judiciary shall be competent, independent and impartial and shall have the power and jurisdiction to

safeguard and endorse the constitution and all fundamental rights; 5. There shall be representative government embracing multi-party democracy, regular elections, universal adult suffrage, a common voters roll, and in general, proportional representation; 6. Provision shall be made for freedom of information so that there can be open and accountable representation at all levels; 7. Formal legislative procedures shall be adhered to by legislative organs at all levels of government; 8. The diversity of language and culture shall be acknowledged and protected, and conditions for their promotion shall be encouraged; 9. Collective rights of self-determination in forming, joining and maintaining organs of civil society, including linguistic, cultural and religious associations, shall, on the basis of non-discrimination and free association, be recognised and protected; 10. All shall enjoy universally accepted fundamental rights, freedoms and civil liberties, protected by entrenched and justiciable provisions in the constitution; 11. The legal system shall ensure the equality of all before the law and an equitable legal process. The principle of equality before the law includes laws, programmes or activities that have as their object the amelioration of the conditions of the disadvantaged, including those disadvantaged on the grounds of race, colour or gender; 12. The institution, status and role of traditional leadership, according to indigenous law, shall be recognised and protected in the constitution. Indigenous law like, common law, shall be recognised and applied by the courts subject to the provisions of the fundamental rights contained in the constitution and to legislation dealing specifically therewith; 13. Provision shall be made for participation of minority political parties in the legislative process in a manner consistent with democracy; 14. Amendments to the constitution shall require special procedures involving specified majorities; 15. Government shall be structured at national, regional and local levels; 16. At each level of government there shall be democratic representation. This principle shall not derogate from the provision of principle 12. 17. Each level of government shall have appropriate and adequate legislative and executive powers and functions that will enable each level to function effectively. The allocation of powers between different levels of government shall be made on a basis which is conducive to financial viability at each level of government and to effective public administration, and which promotes national unity, legitimate regional autonomy and cultural diversity; 18. A framework for local government powers, duties, functions and structures, shall be set out in the constitution. The comprehensive powers, duties, functions and other features of local government shall be set out in parliamentary statutes and or regional legislation; 19. The powers and functions of the national and regional levels of government shall include exclusive and concurrent powers as well as the power to perform functions for other levels of government on an agency or delegation basis; 20. National and regional governments shall have fiscal powers and functions which will be defined in the constitution. The framework for local government referred to in paragraph 18 shall make provision for

appropriate fiscal powers and functions for different categories of local government; 21. Each level of government shall have a constitutional right to an equitable share of revenue collected nationally so as to ensure that regions and local governments are able to provide basic services and execute the functions allocated to them in the constitution. 22. A financial and fiscal commission, representing inter alia each of the regions, shall recommend equitable fiscal and financial allocations to the regional governments from revenue collected nationally, after taking into account the national interest, disparities within the regions as well as the population and developmental needs, administrative responsibilities and other legitimate interests of each of the regions. 23. The following criteria shall be applied in the allocation of powers to the national government and the regional governments:-

#### General

The national government shall not exercise its powers (exclusive or concurrent) so as to encroach upon the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of the regions;

Where it is necessary for the maintenance of essential national standards, the maintenance of economic unity the maintenance of national security or the prevention of unreasonable action taken by one region which is prejudicial to the interests of another region or the country as whole, the constitution shall empower the national government to intervene through legislation or such other steps as may be defined in the constitution;

The essential principles of the constitution including the fundamental rights contained therein shall apply to all organs of the state at all levels of government;

Where there is necessity for South Africa to speak with one voice, or to act as a single entity—in particular in relation to other states—powers should be allocated to the national government;

Where uniformity across the nation is required for a particular function, then legislative power over that function should be allocated predominantly, if not wholly, to the national government;

Where minimum standards across the nation are required for the delivery of public services, the power to set such standards should be allocated to the national government;

The determination of national economic policies, and the power to promote inter-regional commerce and protect the common market in respect of the mobility of goods, services, capital and labour, should be allocated to the national government;

#### Concurrent Powers

Where mutual co-operation is essential or desirable or where it is required to guarantee equality of opportunity

or access to a government service, the powers should be allocated concurrently to the national government and the regional government;

In the event of a dispute concerning the legislative powers allocated by the constitution concurrently to the national and regional governments which cannot be resolved by a court on a construction of the constitution, precedence shall be given to the legislative powers of the national government;

#### Residual Powers

The constitution shall specify how powers which are not specifically allocated in the constitution to the national government or to a regional government, shall be dealt with as necessary ancillary powers pertaining to the powers and functions allocated either to the national or regional governments. 24. Notwithstanding the provision of any other clause, the right of employers and employees to join and form employer organisations and trade unions and to engage in collective bargaining shall be recognised and protected. 25. The independence and impartiality of a commission for administration, a reserve bank, an auditor general and an ombudsman shall be provided for and safeguarded by the constitution in the interests of the maintenance of effective public finance and administration and a high standard of professional ethics in the civil service. 26. Every member of the security forces (police, military and intelligence) and the security forces as a whole shall be required to perform his or her duties and functions and exercise his or her powers in the national interest and shall be prohibited from furthering or prejudicing party political interest.

#### Transitional Constitution

The technical committee has been instructed to draft a constitution for the period of transition (i.e. Transition to Democracy Act) that shall make provision for:

The election according to a system of proportional representation of a constituent assembly, legislature and national government for the transitional phase which will include a national and regional component. With regard to constitution making, this constitution shall provide for dead-lock breaking and special majorities by which decisions will be taken;

The election of regional legislatures and the establishment of regional governments in the transition;

The powers, functions and structures of regions for the transitional period;

Fundamental human rights on a justiciable basis during the transitional period;

A constitutional court to ensure the justiciability of the constitutional principles, of the fundamental rights and of the constitution itself.



Levelling the playing field and promoting conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections 1. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

An IEC shall be established. The object shall be to administer and conduct a free and fair democratic electoral process of the new parliament/constituent assembly/regional governments, including responsibility for any other matter connected therewith. Draft legislation is being prepared in this regard. 2. Independent Media Commission (IMC) & Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA)

An IMC shall be established. The object will be to ensure:

Equitable treatment of political parties by broadcasting services;

That state financed publications and state-information services are not used to advance the interest of any political party; so as to contribute towards the promotion and creation of a climate favourable to free political participation and a free and fair election. Draft legislation is being prepared in this regard. 3. Repeal of Repressive & Discriminatory Legislation

The Negotiating Council has discussed two reports of this technical committee and has agreed that a "higher code" should be established to deal with this legislation. The technical committee will take into account discussion and debate in the negotiating council and present a final report in due course. 4. Transitional Executive Council (TEC)

The establishment of a TEC and its sub councils is agreed to. The technical committee has been instructed to draft legislation accordingly.

#### Election Date

The negotiating forum having adopted the reports and recommendations tabled by the Negotiating Council; Hereby: 1. Confirms the date for the election as the 27 April 1994; 2. Instructs the negotiating council to:

2.1 Take note of the fact that a constitution for the transition period will have to be adopted and to identify the other agreements to be reached as well as the implementation steps to be taken before the election can take place;

2.2 Prepare time scales for the agreements and the implementation steps to be undertaken for the election to take place;

2.3 Determine whether the election can be held on an earlier date than the 27 April 1994 if a final settlement on the substantive issues should be reached earlier; and

2.4 Determine the precise number of days over which the elections will be held in co-operation with the independent election commission.

#### The Way Forward

The technical committees are now engaged in preparing the necessary reports and draft legislation. The next meeting of the Negotiating Council on 19 July. This meeting will consider the report of the technical committees.

It is hoped that the draft legislation would be finally prepared and agreed to during August. This would open the way for the establishment of the transitional executive council.

#### ANC, IFP, NP Spokesmen on Causes, Solutions to Violence

MB0807113793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Interview with African National Congress spokesman Sydney Mufamadi, Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Themba Khoza, and National Party spokesman Brigadier Kobus Bosman by South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live; interview conducted in English; italicized passages in Afrikaans]

[Text] [Robinson] *To talk about the causes of the violence and possible solutions, I have here with me the chief of the ANC's [African National Congress] peace desk, Mr. Sydney Mufamadi. He is also a member of the ANC Central Committee. We also have a Central Committee member of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. He is Mr. Themba Khoza. He is the chairman of the Transvaal IFP. Lastly, we have the National Party's [NP] study group for law and order representative, Brigadier Kobus Bosman.*

Nevertheless, welcome, and we are happy that you are here to discuss the problems on the East Rand. Could we first start with you, Mr. Mufamadi. Could you give me an indication, an assessment on your part of the reasons for the violence.

[Mufamadi] Well, Freek, there are many versions—different versions as to the causes—particularly of the current wave of violence which is threatening to rip the East Rand community apart. I am not sure if it is going to be helpful for us to concentrate on what the causes of this current wave of violence are. It is going on, and what is important is for us to pose the question: What is it that needs to be done and done urgently to restore stability and peace in the area.

[Robinson] We will get to that. Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, the secretary general of the ANC said today that anti-democratic forces were responsible. Who are they?

[Mufamadi] Well, I think if we look at what happened at the multiparty negotiating forum, it does appear to me that we are on the verge of making a breakthrough—to break with the past—come to a situation where people can vote for a government of their own choice, and I think if you look back into the past, quite often whenever there was something which looked like a breakthrough in

the direction of resolving the overall problems facing our country, incidents of violence would occur.

[Robinson] Spontaneously?

[Mufamadi] Spontaneously, but in a manner which suggests that there is an element of organization behind those incidents of violence.

[Robinson] And any kind of indication of what those forces might be?

[Mufamadi] Well, I think the Goldstone Commission continues to look at who is behind this type of violence, but I am saying that question is not immediate with regards to the situation at Thokoza. What is of immediacy is for us to find a way by which to arrest the spiral of violence which is engulfing that community today.

[Robinson] I want us to come to that in a moment. Mr. Khoza, first just your reaction.

[Khoza] I think the approach that Mr. Mufamadi is taking here is quite constructive—to face the situation that is ugly on the ground—but the assessment from the IFP and from the people on the ground which I have been very deeply involved, is that they had a problem when they were breaking away from the ANC and that there was an attack and there are said to be Zulus in the township and in the sections that are said now to be violence engulfed—the section of Mavimela, Ngema section and others. Again I personally am not sure of the statement that there is a spontaneous violence here, and what I can share with you and the rest of the country is that there is a lot more that we need to do, pulling up our socks and seeing to it that we outroot it. I think it is important that we do not emphasize much of our differences lest they escalate problems, but to emphasize our common grounds where we can find at least solutions. Of course I understand we are going to come to that one.

[Robinson] Can you confidently discard the notion that the violence is actually the result of a battle for power between the ANC and the IFP in that region?

[Khoza] No, that cannot be discounted. It cannot. I mean, people on the ground, people themselves have said to me that they were victimized because they changed to the IFP and what was unfortunate with the media was that they did not interview those people who are now sheltered in the hostels. The only people that were interviewed were those who are now at the hospital, whom are mainly the ANC followers. So the rest of the people that are IFP followers which have fled the township into different number of hostels have not been interviewed. Now it does look like the situation is seen from one angle.

[Robinson] Well, I can ask a number of follow-up questions to that but let's try to be constructive, Mr. Khoza. That was also the line taken by Mr. Mufamadi here and that is, to come to solutions. But before we do so could I just ask Brigadier Bosman here who is also a

member of Parliament of that particular area, what his experience is of that violence in the region.

[Bosman] May I just say at the outset, Mr. Robinson, I think the spirit that prevails here tonight, if we can carry that forward to the local situation there I think we'll get to a solution very soon. I'm very concerned about what happened there. We in the National Party are very concerned. Actually, I was inundated with telephone calls today and there's nothing I could tell the people, our supporters in Kattlehong because we could only tell them that the police will try and solve the problems as soon as possible. But I think, and I think that's what Mr. Mufamadi also said, that that should be solved locally there, I think. The ANC and Inkatha who are the main parties involved there should do their little bit. I think we will be able to solve the problems. I don't think the police can do it. I don't think anybody else can do it. I think it must be solved politically between the local people on the ground there.

[Robinson] You have heard the accusations that the police are not there during night time.

[Bosman] Well, as a matter of fact I investigated that. I am very well aware of that but you must remember Mr. Robinson that 90 percent of those areas don't have street lights. It's informal housing. They can't really dare to go in there because whilst we are sitting here discussing the problem people are killing each other and the police can't go in. They'll get killed and I think that's the problem at night.

[Robinson] So you are in fact saying that the police do not go in there?

[Bosman] No, I do say that. It's very difficult for them to go in there, but what I heard from the police that it's very dangerous to go in there because there are no street lights and it's an area of informal housing. They get killed. People are ... [pauses] Faceless people are walking around and killing each other and the police will be their first targets and I think we should have sympathy for that.

[Robinson] Yes, we understand it's an extremely difficult task but at the same time it's even more dangerous for the people living there and it's the task of the police to safeguard them.

[Bosman] Obviously so. I'm not here to defend the police but what I do say—what I'm aware of is that there are 360 more policemen or security force members deployed in that area. They are there and they are trying their utmost but if you see the situation Mr. Robinson there's no way in which the police can just go in there, doing patrols one by one, or two or three people, without walking into the danger that they may be killed.

[Robinson] Let's get to solutions. Mr. Mufamadi you took that line initially, and may I just quote from the recent agreement between Chief Minister Buthelezi, president of the IFP, and Dr. Mandela of the ANC,



where they jointly committed themselves to peace and also, in particular, to communicate with their members to establish peace at grassroots. Why didn't you take the initiative, already earlier in the week, to have joint appearances of leaders there as you have undertaken some three weeks ago?

[Mufamadi] Well, it depends firstly by what is meant by joint appearance of leaders, but I am aware that about 11 organizations which have an organized presence in the East Rand have been meeting. They met today and that included, of course, the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the police and they reached an agreement, firstly, on the need to normalize transport. As you know people have not been going to work. Railway lines have not been operational. Taxi routes have been barricaded and they've agreed that something needs to be done in that regard and of course the secretary general of the ANC has been to the area.

[Robinson] But on his own?

[Mufamadi] Themba Khoza has been to the area.

[Robinson] Independently?

[Mufamadi] I'm saying these initiatives have been taken. There is going to be a meeting tomorrow of the regional leadership of the ANC and the IFP to look at these agreements which were reached today at a local level and to see to what extent can that be an input from the higher organs of leadership, that is both regional and national, to reinforce these agreements that emerged from the local area so that you see if the national leadership is to move into those areas, or even the regional leadership, they are not going to do that without involving the local leadership, and I think it's important that the local leadership, both from the ANC and the IFP and all other organizations that are in the area have met and they've reached an agreement which can only be enriched by inputs from other levels.

[Robinson] Yes, well it sounds like a very logical argument but at the same time, may I put this to Mr. Khoza there, is that the local leaders have not been able to contain the violence so how can you instill discipline in your members?

[Khoza] That is quite simple from our side, and I can also comment on the fact that all structures at the local level have met and that they have reached very formidable agreements and that we are going to get together again with the ANC leadership tomorrow. But I must say that in order for our people now from ANC, from the IFP, and all people resident down there to achieve a stable, conducive climate, they need security forces to be there to help them, because in the event where criminal elements are taking advantage over the situation our people cannot have control over those people.

I mean it is only our members that are answerable to us and I believe the same with other organizations so in this respect I was very much appalled when I arrived at the

area Monday and yesterday as well, that there was not much police presence. Not even the army for that matter and yet that area has been declared an unrest area and also starting from Saturday, that the attack at the hostel took place and there were no police present. I do ... I want to say that it is an extremely risky position for the police but the vehicles that are used by the police are far better than the vehicles that we use and we risk our way into the area to try and save lives and the police do not do that. Can you imagine that only today after over 70 people have been killed that the police force has been put in.

[Robinson] Mr. Khoza, yes, we've dealt with that question also with the brigadier here and unfortunately the police is not here to defend themselves, but I think we've made that point. Mr. Mufamadi, how can you ensure that the agreements that you have reached at local leadership level will in fact hold?

[Mufamadi] Well, as I said it's going to be extremely necessary for us to look at those agreements very closely and to see to what extent can we also contribute to ensure that those agreements do become operational.

[Robinson] Do you have any ideas of how you can do that?

[Mufamadi] Well, that is going to be discussed tomorrow but I need to say that it is important because the situation continues to move from bad to worse and we have seen the peace monitors from this region going into the area, dangerous as it is. I think they need ... [pauses] What we need to do at this point in time is to call upon the people in the community to cooperate with the peace monitors, to cooperate with whoever is going into that area with a view to help to restore peace.

[Robinson] Thank you Mr. Mufamadi. A last word, brigadier.

[Bosman] Yes, may I just ask, wouldn't it be a very good idea for the ANC and Inkatha who are the main parties involved to go in together to show at least solidarity as far as that is concerned and to try to show to these people that they want a solution, instead of going in individually?

[Robinson] Well, they said they are going to meet tomorrow and I've put that question to both of them so that is in fact the case. You are going to meet tomorrow?

[Khoza] But beyond that we have already met in a sense that our local leadership have met.

[Robinson] But you are going to so tomorrow there?

[Khoza] And we'll be meeting at the offices of the Wits-Vaal [Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle] [regional services council] tomorrow again and then we cannot from this point in time, preempt what action is going to be taken. From the mere look of the agreement that we reached to me almost all of them are actually feasible so we'll be looking at that situation.

[Mufamadi] Freek I must ...

[Robinson, interrupting] Thank you very much. Mr. Mufamadi, unfortunately, we must leave it there for the moment. I wish you well for tomorrow's meeting and that you will be able to reach some kind of agreement that will hold and that we will see peace in the area. Thank you for participating.

#### **Agreement Reached in Attempt To End East Rand Violence**

*MB0807145193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409  
GMT 08 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 8 SAPA—Agreements by local representatives to try to curb violence in Katlehong and Thokoza on the East Rand were on Thursday fully supported at a meeting of Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and African National Congress [ANC] leaders in Johannesburg. The agreements included the deployment of security forces in the area, the resumption of public transport, the removal of barricades and securing flash-points.

A call was made for the re-opening of railway lines, for the protection of commuters, and for a South African Police unit and internal stability unit centre to be established in the area.

Relief work would be co-ordinated through a number of organisations including the Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat who organised Thursday's meeting.

The agreements by local representatives in the townships on Wednesday were fully endorsed by the IFP and ANC regional leaders who will address supporters to ensure they are honoured.

The meetings of both the local and regional representatives followed violence which has claimed the lives of at least 96 people on the East Rand since July 3. The parties also agreed to discussions on a liaison structure to ensure that further meetings are held regularly.

A meeting with the police and South African Defence Force will be held soon on concerns and issues relating to police responsibility and accountability.

ANC official Obed Baphela said his organisation regarded Thursday's meeting as important because "a process has been established for continued bilaterals between the ANC and the IFP".

He said the conflict between hostel dwellers and the community would again be discussed on Tuesday, July 13. Other issues for Tuesday are the use of certain routes and roads in the townships, the right to own homes and the right to hold demonstrations and marches.

IFP Transvaal organiser Themba Khoza said the effectiveness of the police would be increased by co-operation.

In a separate development on Thursday, a delegation of senior ANC officials lead by Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma met senior policemen in Pretoria to discuss East Rand and Natal violence.

#### **ANC Issues Statement on Regional Incidents**

*MB0807194593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902  
GMT 08 Jul 93*

[Statement by the African National Congress issued 8 July on SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The wave of violence, and terrible loss of life, that is sweeping parts of South Africa, particularly Natal and PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], must end. The ANC [African National Congress] regrets the regular phenomenon that virtually every achievement at the negotiating table is accompanied by the unleashing of an offensive against unarmed and defenceless people. It is clearly an offensive in keeping with the low intensity war waged against the people, with the clear objective of creating a climate in which it becomes impossible to hold free and fair elections. We quote only one example: Since January this year on the East Rand alone there have been 388 deaths recorded.

Given the urgency of the situation, the ANC National Working Committee convened a meeting with members of the regions most affected - Natal and the PWV - where, with the ANC peace desk, organising department and representatives of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SACP [South African Communist Party], the prevailing situation was discussed.

The meeting agreed that there needs to be immediate action to address the situation, coupled with the development of a comprehensive medium and long term programme.

In the immediate the ANC resolved to:

1. Meet with senior police generals, from both national and regional structures, where the following matters, amongst other, would be raised:—the immediate removal of Lt Pillay, commander of the Internal Stability Unit in Inanda, and Major Fourie, based in Port Shepstone.—a thorough investigation of the role of the Internal Stability Unit in Bhambayi;—the violation by the police of the Wits-Vaal Peace Secretariat agreement that there would be no unilateral declaration of unrest areas;—an explanation of the inactivity of the police in Thokoza, whereby they withdraw from the township at 5PM, after which most of the killing takes place;—the right of those who have been forced to flee their homes to return, and that they be provided with proper security and ongoing protection;

2. Issue an urgent appeal for humanitarian assistance to all those displaced and seeking refuge in various centres. This includes an appeal for food, blankets and warm clothing.

3. The ANC has already lodged a complaint against Walter Felgate with the National Peace Secretariat with regard to his call for an unleashing of violence against the people.

4. The ANC will hold a diplomatic briefing to ensure that the international community is fully aware of the obstacles placed in the path of negotiations and the causes of the increased level of violence.

5. The ANC will again urge that a meeting be called of all the signators to the National Peace Accord, where the proposed amendments to the accord be considered.

6. The ANC will look urgently at ways to strengthen the peace monitoring process, to try to strengthen its capacity on the ground.

7. To work with the churches, civil society and other organisations to develop a peace campaign that impacts on all levels of our society.

8. To further develop and ensure implementation of the programme of joint meetings and rallies agreed to in the meeting between Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

We urge all our people not to be provoked into responsive actions that only serve the interests of those who want neither peace nor a democratic election. But at the same time, all people have the right to protect their lives and property, particularly where the security forces have shown such unwillingness or inability to do so.

#### **Mandela Calls Buthelezi White Minority 'Surrogate'**

*MB0807091493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has denounced the recent violence in the country as the work of sinister forces. Mr. Mandela, who is on a two-week fund-raising tour in the United States, was addressing a news conference in Chicago. He claimed that the latest killings were incited by those who wished to block or postpone multiracial elections scheduled for next year. Mr. Mandela referred to several political parties opposed to the ANC as black surrogate parties. He implied that one of his main rivals, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had been doing the bidding of President F. W. de Klerk's white minority government. He said Dr. Buthelezi had allowed himself to be used by sinister forces.

#### **Buthelezi Responds to Charges**

*MB0807175493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 08 Jun 93*

[Text] Durban July 8 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has condemned

statements by African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela in America which he says, "do the quest for peace and reconciliation in South Africa a great disservice".

Mr Buthelezi, in a statement on Thursday, referred in particular to a statement apparently by Mr Mandela that "the latest killings were incited by those who wished to block or postpone multi-racial elections scheduled for next year".

According to newspaper reports Mr Mandela had referred to several political groups opposed to his ANC as "black surrogate parties" and said "Chief Buthelezi has allowed himself to be used by sinister forces".

Mr Buthelezi said: "One wonders why Mr Mandela has chosen to once again seek to viciously smear both myself and the IFP and in so doing blatantly renege on recent agreements reached by us both at our meeting on June 23, 1993".

He continued: "It is nothing short of a national tragedy that Mr Mandela is quoted as saying what he has at a time when our combined leadership is so desperately required to assist in seeking an end to the ongoing carnage in our country.

"To accuse me of having allowed myself 'to be used by sinister forces', and again alleging that the Inkatha Freedom Party is a 'surrogate' organisation of the South African Government, is untruthful provocation which will further exacerbate tensions between our two parties and hinder the peace process."

Mr Buthelezi said: "Mr Mandela must, surely, be fully aware that his hideous insinuations that both myself and the IFP are 'working in league with sinister forces' are inflammatory and an explicit contravention of the code of conduct for political parties contained in the national peace accord".

He added, "provocative statements specifically linking the recent death and destruction to 'those who wish to block or postpone multiracial elections scheduled for next year' are a travesty of the truth and cheap party-political rhetoric at the expense of the ongoing suffering of our people who deserve better.

"Mr Mandela is silent on the views of the South African Police that the recent violence on the East Rand, sparked by attacks on members and supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party, was initiated by members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, [Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] of which Mr Mandela is commander-in-chief."

Mr Buthelezi said he had repeatedly called for himself and Mr Mandela to resolve their differences and to work together for peace and reconciliation. "I had thought that our recent agreement would go a long way towards ensuring this. Mr Mandela's statements have yet again imperilled this process."



### **Bophuthatswana Agrees to ANC, NP Regional Proposals**

*MB0807155093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Bophuthatswana's chief negotiator at the multi-party talks, Mr. Rowan Cronje, says his government accepts proposals made by the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party [NP] on maps for a regional dispensation. He said the ANC's map had much in common with Bophuthatswana's proposal.

On an election date, Mr. Cronje said although a target date was necessary, his delegation would oppose it while a draft constitution had yet to be finalized. He condemned the way that consensus was being arrived at at the talks, saying minority parties were being overlooked with the counting of heads.

### **Afrikaner Group Explains Self-Determination Option**

*MB0807192893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1848 GMT 08 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 8 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksunie's [Afrikaner National Front—AVU] proposal of self-determination within a federation was the bottom line for the Afrikaners, AVU leader Andries Beyers warned on Thursday. "The AVU's proposal is the bottom line for Afrikaners. We are on the moral high ground."

Expanding on the AVU's regional proposals submitted earlier this week, Mr. Beyers said his organisation was offering a quid pro quo by claiming for the Afrikaner the region in the country in which the greatest percentage of Afrikaners resided. Representing a small percentage of South African soil it nevertheless had a reasonable growth potential, but "such a region poses no threat to a future central government and will in no way hamper the process of democratisation".

Mr. Beyers told a press conference at the World Trade Centre that the region, dubbed Afrikanerland, would incorporate Pretoria and most of the eastern Transvaal. Afrikaans as a language was dominant in the region, he said, with 39 per cent of the 2,777,156 people resident in the area speaking it as a first language. "Even though the Afrikaner is not an outright majority in the particular region, it is still the dominant group from a cultural point of view." This was in line with the modern trend internationally, and the AVU's emphasis, on cultural homogeneity for regions.

"South Africa is in the unfortunate position that this concept of cultural homogeneity has been contaminated by an unfair association with apartheid," said Mr. Beyers. "Some time after the general election the sound of liberation slogans will fade away to reveal the reality of culture aspirations."

The AVU was also calling for Afrikaner-friendly boundaries for the Afrikanerland as this would help prevent the possibility of Afrikaner hostility to the new South African government. "It will be a responsible approach to refrain from identifying Pretoria as the federal capital of a new dispensation. Pretoria has the same significance in the history of the Afrikaner as for example Paris in the history of the French," he said.

In this light, the AVU had also proposed a southern region, dubbed Oranje, which would be Afrikaans-friendly. Such a region would satisfy the aspirations of a further group of Afrikaners. It should not be seen as a substitute for the northern Afrikanerland where the largest Afrikaner concentration was found, however.

AVU executive member Gerdus Kruger reiterated the AVU's standpoint that it was striving for demarcation of a region, accomplished without forced removals and in which there would be no racial discrimination, but where the Afrikaner could achieve self-determination. The AVU's proposed borders were not "holy" and trade across borders would be welcomed. They would be there, however, to define political activity.

### **Ministry Reacts to Human Rights Group Report**

*MB0807094793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0630 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] The Ministry of Law and Order says the human rights organization, Amnesty International [AI], is out of touch with the situation in South Africa and is prejudiced as regards the causes of violence. In its reaction to AI's latest annual report, the ministry says the organization ignores the real cause of the violence, which is the political rivalry between the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party. The AI report said that the security forces continue to be covertly involved in various politically motivated killings. The ministry says the murder of hundreds of policemen is down played, and the fact that action is taken against policemen convicted of violent crimes is totally overlooked by Amnesty International.

### **9 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries**

*MB0907131493*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE CITIZEN**

Democratic Party Little To Offer—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 8 July in its page 6 editorial believes that what the Democratic Party (DP) has to offer now "is not much different to that offered by the NP [National Party]. And with no chance of having a decisive voice in the new Parliament, the DP is not much more than a minor pressure group. Against this background, the DP is not much more than a minor pressure group."

**THE STAR**

G-7 Progress Eclipses Clinton Aid Request for S. Africa—The G-7 summit meeting in Tokyo has "achieved considerable progress in long-stalled negotiations to lower international tariffs on a range of goods," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 July. The "downside" is that the proposed zero-for-zero tariffs recommended for a wide range of goods "would impact negatively on many developing countries, South Africa among them." The G-7 plan "by boosting global economic growth, would create demand for South Africa's exports. The biggest tariff reduction in history has eclipsed Bill Clinton's urging of the G-7 nations to provide assistance to a democratic South Africa. It will nevertheless not have gone unnoticed—and will hopefully have been placed prominently on the back burner for implementation next year."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Government Negotiators Outmaneuver ANC—Billy Paddock writes in an article titled "Govt Outsmarted the Rest" on page 6 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 July, that "all the indications are that the [negotiations] 'victors' were the government strategists and negotiators—who have outmanoeuvred the other parties, including the ANC [African National Congress]." "They slowly and gently worked on the ANC in the name of inclusivity and legitimacy of the process. At the same time, they gave the ANC negotiators time to bring their constituency along with them in conceding ground on the elected constituent assembly—which is like a mantra to the organisation." The ANC will get its constituent assembly, but "with the interim constitution's principles being binding on it and justiciable in a constitutional court, it will be shackled to such an extent that, essentially, the final constitution will have been drafted in the non-elected negotiation forum, as originally demanded by government and Inkatha." The ANC has also accepted a government of national unity, and therefore, "no majority rule and no full democracy, for the next five years at least." "Democracy, as the ANC has effectively conceded, is a luxury which has had to be sacrificed on the altar of peace, stability, reconciliation and economic growth. We now watch with interest how the ANC will fare against De Klerk in the power-sharing debate."

**SOWETAN**

Opposition to Balkanisation of South Africa—"It is worrisome that the hare-brained idea of a 'Boerestaat' [Boer homeland] is daily gaining credence in unexpected quarters," notes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 July in a page 8 editorial. "In pursuance of their dream of an 'own Israel', Afrikaner rightwing groups have

resorted to blackmail, bluff, coercion and real and implied violence. The visit of Constand Viljoen and other leaders of the Afrikaner Volksfront to Ulundi this week also indicate they are adept at exploiting divisions among blacks, pitting Zulus against 'other peoples'." "Sensible South Africans and organisations like the ANC, while showing a sensitivity to the fears of minority groups and finding a way to accommodate them, need to be frank and unambiguous. The Balkanisation of South Africa is not on."

**THE WEEKLY MAIL**

Police "Abdication" Partially Cause of Violence—Referring to the violence on the East Rand, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 9-15 July in its page 16 editorial says: "The only person in the country who seems to have no doubt about the complex causes of the violence is one Captain Craig Kotze. Without visiting the area, he can confidently say the violence is the result of, and only of, African National Congress-Inkatha rivalry." THE WEEKLY MAIL believes it is the "almost complete abdication of the South African Police [SAP] which is the problem, as much as anything else." "For the parties gearing up for the election, the truth about South Africa's police force can only be very disturbing. The eruption of violence in Thokoza and Katlehong immediately after the announcement of the election date may have been a coincidence, but it cannot fail to influence political thinking on the ground. Future waves of violence will do the same, and the question must be asked how [Law and Order Minister] Kriel and the SAP intend to ensure that elections are free and fair."

**NEW NATION**

Criticism of Police Inaction—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 9-15 July says all the suggestions about possible ways to stop violence "have failed to date and yet we all seem to miss the obvious questions that must be asked: Why will the police not police?" "It is curious that this security apparatus was used with ruthless efficiency against opponents of apartheid and yet when it has to be used to create conditions for democracy it falls far short of its actual capacity. WHY?" NEW NATION further says that "the third force has an active and passive character. In its active form it is directly responsible for acts of violence. We would submit though that it is probably most dangerous when it is in its passive form—when it refuses to discharge its duties to the society, as is happening with the South African Police. In its passive form it is most dangerous because its inactivity creates space for elements that cause violence and all sorts of crime. In this form it also allows for the systematic disintegration of the social fabric in society. And therefore it is able to render any political authority powerless to act on its programme. In short it is a longer but more effective route to a coup."



## Angola

### Navy Captain Defects, Views Situation of UNITA Members

MB0907085693 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Telephone interview with Angolan Navy Captain Amadeu Chitekulu in Lisbon on the "London, Last Minute" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] In Angola, a member of the Angolan Navy's General Staff has deserted and joined the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] after attending a course in Portugal. A former Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] member, Captain Amadeu Chitekulu had to stay in Luanda after the tragic events of November 1992. In a telephone interview from Lisbon, Amadeu Chitekulu said he left the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, because former UNITA members in the new Angolan army are nothing but an ornament.

[Begin recording] [Chitekulu] I was here as part of a course and so I thought that I should try to leave the Angolan Navy because I am nothing but an ornament there. Perhaps my presence in that unit was designed to prove a legitimacy that in practice does not exist. We have neither had the privilege nor the responsibility of making any decisions. We are perhaps regarded as second class Angolan citizens.

[Reporter] You were a former FALA member who integrated into the navy. You stayed in Luanda after the November events.

[Chitekulu] Precisely. I joined the FAA on 22 January 1993 after being detained and forced. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] Do you really mean that FALA elements who have joined the FAA are ornaments?

[Chitekulu] Absolutely. I would even say that there are many people who do not even have offices. For instance, there are generals who have no offices. They have to stay in halls, reading newspapers. So, there is that type of situation [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Is that the case of General Wambo, the adviser of the FAA's chief of staff?

[Chitekulu] Gen. Wambo and others do not have offices of their own.

[Reporter] So, does that mean that you live as if you were in jail?

[Chitekulu] Nobody is free there. Those from UNITA live under tension. Those who live in hotels—namely, officers and generals, are not free to receive visitors or to have a meal with friends. So, they are completely restricted.

[Reporter] What risks do your comrades and relatives face in Luanda?

[Chitekulu] They will face further difficulties. As I was saying, none of them are free to speak. Nobody is free because if you contact your colleagues in Luanda, you will learn that UNITA comrades there have no freedom of expression and movement. In view my interview with you, I believe that as of today their situation will worsen. [end recording]

### Savimbi, UN Representative Beye Discuss Talks Resumption

MB0807202193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Text] After holding talks with the Angolan Government, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye today met with Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader, with whom he discussed the need for the two sides to resume talks and for humanitarian aid operations to resume for the benefit of war-stricken people. Joao Lins de Albuquerque, spokesman for the UN special representative in Angola, had this to say:

[Begin de Albuquerque recording] UNITA President Jonas Savimbi and Alioune Beye met in Huambo today. They discussed the need for an urgent resumption of peace talks to put an end to the war and suffering experienced by Angolan people today. The two officials saluted the successful resumption of humanitarian aid operations in the country. This was one of the priority items on this morning's agenda. Point three [as heard]: UNITA mentioned the need for clearer methodology with a view to achieving success at the upcoming talks and said it wants the role of the observers to be clearly defined. The United Nations has a definite role: mediation, arbitration, and good offices.

The two men also discussed the need for setting a date for the resumption of humanitarian aid operations. In his frank talks with the UNITA leader, Alioune Beye went over the contacts he has had in connection with the Angolan problem and noted that war is not the way to the future for a country as rich as Angola. He said military success is but ephemeral and that the fighting has only caused disruption and frustrations among politicians and the people themselves. Generally speaking, the first contact between UN Special Representative Alioune Beye and the UNITA leadership was positive in that it has marked the start of work with a view to a new round of peace talks. [end recording]

### Valentim Calls Meeting 'Great Success'

MB0907072693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, secretary for information of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has told our correspondent that the meeting between Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi

and Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, was a great success toward peace in Angola. He said the meeting between Dr. Savimbi and Blondin Beye, held in the city of Huambo on 8 July 1993, lasted for more than four hours.

Our source added that Beye said he was happy to meet Dr. Jonas Savimbi in the search for peace in Angola. He expected that concrete steps would be taken in order to resume the negotiations in the near future. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi reiterated his complete willingness to receive the UN special representative at any time in the interest of a just and lasting peace in Angola as this would ensure security, well-being, happiness, and fraternity among all Angolans.

Our source said that a number of key issues were dealt with during the meeting, namely:

1. The United Nations and UNITA saluted the accord signed on 7 July 1993, regarding humanitarian assistance to the Angolan needy throughout the country, free of political, social or racial discrimination. Accordingly, every Angolan will receive humanitarian assistance from several international relief agencies in any part of the country. In terms of the accord, UNITA and UN delegations will on 12 July adopt a schedule for the relief operation.

2. UNITA stated its willingness to have peace in Angola through the resumption of negotiations. Proper arrangements should be made before negotiations resume.

3. As for the negotiating process, the meeting dealt with the methodology to be adopted at the negotiations. It was decided that the UN mediating role should be improved at well prepared meetings during which certain issues would be discussed beforehand with the mediators. A secretariat should be established and the role of each of the participants would be clearly defined in order to avoid confusion over the role of missions as this only serves to hinder peace in Angola.

4. The role of the observers was also clearly defined so that they do play a neutral and impartial role, instead of transforming their mission into a court case at which UNITA is systematically and unilaterally condemned.

5. (?Changes to the) negotiations should be established in advance and the sides informed.

6. The UN special representative [words indistinct] to come to Huambo whenever it is possible and in the interest of peace for Angola.

7. UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi warmly saluted Nigerian Major General Chris Garuba, new commander of the UN troops, wishing him success during his mission. He affectionately said farewell to the Zimbabwean general who has ended his assignment. Dr. Savimbi asked the special representative to inform the UN secretary general of UNITA's willingness to cooperate in the interest of peace in Angola.

### Beye, Foreign Minister Review Talks

*MB0807211093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is hopeful about the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] resuming talks to end the war and the people's suffering. Alioune Beye has eight days in which to present a report to the United Nations in which he will either defend or reject an extension of the UN Angola Verification Mission- 2 [UNAVEM-2] mandate in Angola and the viability of a return to peace. After his return to Luanda, Alioune Beye held a meeting with Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura, with whom he discussed issues connected with the development of the Angolan peace process. He spoke exclusively to Radio Angola after his meeting with Venancio de Moura. He said both the government and UNITA are willing to enter into dialogue, but he did not say when.

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French] Well, you know, we are now at a delicate stage in our work. It serves no purpose to discuss all these matters in public at each stage of this work. As you have just said, I went to Huambo today. Thus, it is only natural that I should meet the foreign affairs minister so we could discuss the development of the situation.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you predict whether there will be government-UNITA talks this month?

[Beye] We cannot give a precise date for that yet.

[Reporter] What will you propose to the UN Security Council? Will UNAVEM-2 be reinforced or withdrawn from Angola?

[Beye] It is for the UN Security Council and the secretary general to decide what to do with the UNAVEM-2's mandate.

[Reporter] How about the contacts you have been having? How have your contacts with the government and UNITA been going?

[Beye] I have had a number of contacts since my arrival. I have met with the president of the Republic and today with President Savimbi.

[Reporter] Is Dr. Savimbi willing to enter into talks?

[Beye] All sides are willing to enter into talks. [end recording]

### Observer Troika Ends Meeting in Moscow

*MB0807195593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Yet another meeting of the troika of Angolan peace process observers wound up in Moscow less than one hour ago. This was the Russian capital's turn, following meetings in Lisbon and Washington. The

Angolan problem is thus being discussed many thousands of kilometers away from our country. Joaquim Paulo, our correspondent, reports from Moscow:

[Begin Paulo recording] After proceedings lasting some 10 hours and an in-depth analysis of the critical situation facing Angola, the Angolan peace process observers [words indistinct] to overcome the crisis. They found that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to pursue a strategy of war and to occupy Angolan Government-controlled territory and administrative areas, despite the international community's efforts to end the war and bring about a negotiated settlement to the conflict. Because UNITA does not abide by the peace accords, rejects the outcome of the September 1992 elections, does not participate in a government of national unity, and does not integrate its troops into the Angolan Armed Forces, the observers have recommended that UNITA cease its military operations and not endanger the lives of UN personnel and third country nationals. For as long as there is war, which is spreading to the whole country, the Angolan Government has the legitimate right to defend itself. In other words, it can resort to ways to defend itself such as requesting assistance and scrapping the Triple Zero Clause.

The observers also expressed support for UN Security Council resolutions and the OAU declaration on Angola. They also discussed measures to be presented to the UN Security Council with the aim of overcoming the Angolan crisis. That Security Council meeting is scheduled for 15 July, and those measures include the introduction of methods for an arms embargo on UNITA, ways to have UNITA observe the peace accords, and limitations on UNITA officials' international trips unconnected with the peace process.

The meeting of the troika also decided that measures must be taken concerning the resumption of government-UNITA talks as soon as possible, measures for UNITA to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 804, and [words indistinct] regarding the foreigners UNITA is holding as hostages. The troika also decided to revise the decision concerning the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's mandate, with a view to rendering it complete [words indistinct] and more effective measures concerning support and humanitarian aid for war-displaced people. It also discussed proposals concerning expanded technical and economic aid to the Angolan Government by the international community, with a view to rebuilding the country. [end recording]

#### **UNITA's Delegation Returns From European Tour**

*MB0807115393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola delegation, which had been on a tour of the main European capitals, has returned to the city of

Huambo. Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, who headed the delegation, said the tour was positive.

#### **UNITA Reports 8 Government Troops Killed in Luena**

*MB0807124093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Eight Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party soldiers were killed during clashes in the outlying areas of the city of Luena on 6 July. The victims belonged to a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola battalion intending to plunder the property of (Sakassanje) Ward residents. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola thwarted their action. The enemy abandoned large quantities of war materiel and assorted goods stolen from the residents.

#### **UNITA Operations in Luanda 'Stepped Up'**

*MB0807080393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Report by Luanda correspondent Reginaldo Silva; from the "London, Last Minute" program]

[Excerpt] There is very little official military information, or next to nothing, about the worsening military situation within a 200-km radius to the north of Luanda involving Cuanza Norte and Bengo Provinces. As for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the situation is much the same, particularly at a time when it has become impossible to monitor its radio station as a result of strong jamming by unknown quarters.

Judging from the erratic reports reaching Luanda from a number of unofficial sources, particularly travelers, there is no doubt that Jonas Savimbi's forces have stepped up their operations in the outlying areas of Luanda following the 3 July sabotage of Cambambe power lines just over 180 km northeast of the Angolan capital. A local military source confirmed the attack carried out by a UNITA commando group on the same date a few kilometers from the fishing town of Cacuaco. The group intended to raid the Quifangondo water treatment station, but government forces stationed in Funda location thwarted the operation. Clashes ensued at the workshop of the Paz e Terra civil construction company.

Other reports say a 6,000-strong UNITA group is reported to have retaken the strategic position of Dangea-Menha, some 30 km from Cambambe dam. The position is situated near the city of Dondo, on the Ndalatando road.

The Dondo-Luanda road has practically been brought to a standstill following the capture at Maria Teresa location on 4 July of at least two trucks carrying dozens of recruits. The recruits were heading to Luanda to join the Angolan Armed Forces. [passage omitted]



**'Fierce Clashes' Continue Following Attack on Gabela**

*MB0807204493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] The dramatic situation in Menongue and Cuito is already well known. Today, there have been reports concerning a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attack on the town of Gabela. Neto Macandumba, our correspondent, reports:

[Begin recording] The fighting began around the town early this morning and continued during the afternoon. Government forces, backed by civilian defense forces, managed to repel Jonas Savimbi's armed men, who are suffering heavy defeats on the ground. In view of the situation, the Cuanza Sul Provincial Government has made public the following communique:

The Cuanza Sul Provincial Government hereby informs the national and international communities that Jonas Savimbi's forces tried to occupy the town of Gabela this morning. At this point, the government troops, backed by civilian defense forces, are in control of the city [words indistinct] some fierce clashes are still occurring in the vicinity of the town involving governmental forces. No assessment has been made yet of the real situation in the town. It is thought, however, that civilians were killed and wounded in the course of the clashes. Some economic and social infrastructure was also destroyed.

The Cuanza Sul Provincial Government would also like to take this opportunity to report that UNITA forces have been massing in as yet undetermined numbers in the areas of (Capelo), Conve, and Ebo District. Those forces have come from northern Angola and their aim is to strengthen the UNITA contingent here. Those forces are supported by mercenaries of various nationalities, namely Zairians, Moroccans, and South Africans. They have devised a macabre plan to take the town of Gabela [words indistinct] provincial capital. This is to occur within the next 15 days as part of the Jonas Savimbi-led UNITA militarist wing's plan to balkanize Angola.

The Cuanza Sul Provincial Government hereby urges people to remain calm and to redouble vigilance with a view to defending the ideals of democracy and peace. The provincial government also promises to provide more details on the development of the situation in the town of Gabela. [end recording]

**Education Minister Ends Visit to Cuba**

*MB0907114693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Angolan Education Minister Joao Bernardo has concluded his seven-day working visit to the Republic of Cuba. Joao Bernardo met with Higher Education Minister Vecino Alegret with whom he discussed issues of bilateral interest. The Angolan official noted the

shortage of teachers faced by the Agostinho Neto University, and as an example he cited the Electronics Department whose fifth year students are not attending classes due to a shortage of teachers. The Cuban minister replied favorably to his counterpart's request for an increase in scholarships for postgraduate courses.

Joao Bernardo returned to Luanda with \$9,400 donated by the Angolan community residing in Cuba aimed at minimizing difficulties faced by the war-displaced people. The meetings he held with the students served to clarify the true situation of Angola's society, to learn about their problems, and to find ways of resolving them.

**Malawi****MCP Denies Intent To Use Public Funds for Elections**

*MB0807183493 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] The Malawi Congress Party, MCP, has rejected accusations by the chairman of the United Democratic Party, Mr. Bapiri Muluzi, that the party intended to use public funds for electioneering purposes. In a press release issued in Lilongwe, the Malawi Congress Party said the warning by Mr. Muluzi was apparently in reference to the life president's intention to invite political veterans of this country to Sanjika Palace over the republic celebrations period. The MCP described the statement by Mr. Muluzi as untrue, baseless, and unwarranted provocation. It explained that this is not the first time that the life president has invited political veterans to Sanjika Palace. The MCP stressed that the life president is using his personal resources to entertain the veterans. It said, therefore, the accusations by Mr. Muluzi were unwarranted and counterproductive. The MCP explained that the political veterans were old, experienced, and long-service political soldiers, who fought for the liberation of this country from its colonial rule, or committed themselves to the political development of this country. Therefore, it said, it is the duty of the government and the head of state to ensure that the veteran politicians are not forgotten. The MCP said the veterans deserve the respect of all Malawians, regardless of the recently acquired political convictions in the country. It emphasized that the veterans are not disgraced MCP leaders, and as such, Mr. Muluzi's accusations were completely misguided.

**Mozambique****Renamo To Be Trained in Zimbabwe After 17 Jul Meeting**

*MB0907114793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has announced that its personnel will only be sent to

Zimbabwe to be trained as instructors of the future single national army after the Chissano-Dhlakama meeting scheduled to take place on 17 July. Dhlakama said that there are serious problems to be resolved before his men are sent for training, notably territorial administration. A source with the Presidency of Renamo told our Washington correspondent that right now territorial administration is the main issue at stake.

#### **Commission Meets, Approves Troop Confinement Points**

*MB0807184593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Two commissions for integrating the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and UN officials are to go to Salamanga to investigate the government's allegation that Renamo occupied the area after the General Peace Accord had been signed and to look into Renamo's detention of 25 Mozambican citizens. This follows a decision by the Cease-Fire Commission at a meeting in Maputo today. The meeting was chaired by Colonel Osorio Mateus, on behalf of the government, Renamo Brigadier Raul Dique, and [name indistinct], (?deputy commander) of the UN Operations in Mozambique [UNOMOZ] peace-keeping forces.

An UNOMOZ source has told Radio Mozambique that the officials at the meeting had approved another 15 troop confinement points for government and Renamo forces. A total of 28 troop confinement points have already been selected, out of the 49 needed for the process. Another six confinement points are to be approved next week.

#### **Unarmed Opposition Parties Ready To Discuss Election Law**

*MB0807182993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 93*

Eleven unarmed opposition groups in Mozambique are ready to discuss the Draft Electoral Law with the government. A spokesman for the 11, Casimiro Nhamitambo, president of the Social Liberal Democratic Party, told today's edition of the Maputo daily newspaper, NOTICIAS, that so far as this group of parties is concerned, a consultative conference could be held at any time.

Mr. Nhamitambo said that it was up to the Mozambican Government to consult other parties, including the former rebel movement, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], to fix a definite date (?for the conference). Under the terms of last October's peace agreement, the government is obliged to hold such a conference because of [words indistinct] the electoral bill to the country's parliament, the Assembly of the Republic. In principle, the conference should be held in the first half of this month, thus allowing the assembly to pass the law at its extraordinary session later in the

month, but Renamo has said it has still not finished its own analysis of the draft law.

#### **Manica Resident Reports Renamo Peace Accord Violations**

*MB0807154393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Text] Reports from the city of Chimoio, capital of central Manica Province, say Afonso Dhlakama's Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] continues to prevent the free movement of people and distribution of goods in areas under its control.

Residents of Inchope and Amatongas areas have said Renamo has gone so far as to prevent people from cutting reeds to roof their homes. They added behavior like that does not allow them to enjoy peace. They also said it is not justifiable that Renamo should leave its bases to occupy the people's farms and prevent people from picking their corn. They conveyed those concerns at a rally led by Gondola Area Administrator (Ricardo Jassecar).

In a message, the people of (Zintinda) said Renamo has been violating the peace accords by using firearms to intimidate and rob them. The peasants of (Zintinda) said they do not sleep peacefully at night, because shots are constantly being fired at vehicles traveling along National Route Six at night. They cited an incident the night before last in which some vehicles traveling between Beira and Chimoio were ambushed by unidentified men in the (Zintinda) area, some 45 km from the provincial capital. The fate of the vehicles and their occupants is not known.

Addressing the rally, Gondola Administrator (Ricardo Jassecar) noted that Renamo's behavior is a gross violation of the Rome peace accords because it is preventing the free movement of people and the distribution of the peasant-produced goods in areas that have always been under the Mozambican Government's control.

#### **Butrus-Ghali's Report to Security Council Noted**

*MB0907122893 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 9 Jul 93 p 1*

["From the Butrus-Ghali Report"]

[Text] New York, 09.07.93—Here are excerpts of the report on Mozambique that UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has just submitted to the Security Council. It covers the period up to 25 June.

—"Despite countless shortcomings, the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], assisted by the United Nations, are in a position to successfully implement the peace process;"

—"Despite mutual accusations, there have been no major cease-fire violations;"



- “The withdrawal of foreign troops has been successfully” carried out;
- “As a measure to increase trust... it would be necessary for the (Unomoz [UN Operations in Mozambique] military personnel) to perform additional patrol and monitoring duties, by permanently deploying military personnel outside assembly points and transportation corridors;”
- “So far, one of the main causes of those delays (in confining troops from both sides) has been the difficulty in finding acceptable places for Renamo and the government, which are also accessible to Unomoz personnel;” Unomoz has already satisfied Renamo's demand to deploy on the ground at least 65 percent of Unomoz personnel, but “the government and Renamo have not yet adopted decisive measures to take the confinement and demobilization process off the ground... Both sides now say that they will not be able to begin with the process until the 49 assembly points have been established. That means that at best, the process cannot end early in September 1993. Renamo recently proposed that government militia units and paramilitary forces should be disbanded before the confinement of troops begins. None of the aforementioned proposals are in line with the General Peace Accord;”
- “The Government of the United Kingdom has informed me of its dissatisfaction in having to keep its military instructors in Zimbabwe for more than five months awaiting the arrival of the Mozambican soldiers... It is, therefore, essential that Renamo take the first step immediately in sending its military personnel to the Nyanga training center” (*it has already promised to do so*);
- “Two organs of major importance still need to be established—the National Electoral Commission (CNE) and the State Administration Commission. The second commission is particularly important because Renamo officials have publicly declared that they will not allow Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] members to carry out political, social, or economic activities in territories that it controls. One ought to bear in mind that any attempt to obstruct the extension of state administration to every part of the country contravenes the spirit and letter of the General Peace Accord. We are comforted with the fact that at the request of my special representative, (Chissano and Dhlakama) have agreed to meet in Maputo in July 1993;”
- The report uses the term “smaller parties” to refer to the 12 political parties;
- The report includes the creation of a special fund for Renamo among “the many positive developments” in the peace process;

- “A great deal now depends on the two Mozambican sides; their intentions will be increasingly judged by their actions.”

## Namibia

### NDF in 'State of Readiness' Over Possible S. Africa Threat

MB0807140493 Windhoek TEMPO in Afrikaans  
4 Jul 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by Deon Eysele]

[Excerpt] Amid denials by the minister of home affairs of a threat on the country's borders, the Namibian Defense Force (NDF) has been placed in a state of readiness for fear of a possible threat from inside South Africa.

An order to this effect was issued to all unit commanders during the past week at Grootfontein by NDF chief Major General Solomon (Jesus) Hawala. The order coincides with reports by respected community leaders of large-scale abductions of Namibian citizens and descendants of Namibians born in Angola by armed FNLA [Angola National Liberation Front] soldiers for service as soldiers in Angola.

Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba hotly denied the reports on Friday afternoon, dismissing them as lies being spread as part of opposition parties' electioneering. He did admit, however, that people without required documents have been deported to Angola in a combined NDF and police operation, but said these were illegal immigrants.

In reply to a question, he confirmed that despite the war in Angola and the new recruiting campaign by that government, the situation on the common border was quiet and calm. Deputy Defense Minister Filemon Malima agreed with Mr. Pohamba, saying there is no threat on the country's borders.

But TEMPO is in possession of a written instruction from Gen. Hawala to all commanding officers in the NDF that states that “extraordinary behavior” has been noted among members of the South African Defense Force. Such observation or “monitoring,” according to Gen. Hawala, led to his written instruction that leave for all defense force members be suspended as of 28 June and that all units be placed in a state of readiness.

Political observers see the so-called threat from South Africa as a “laughable excuse” which could serve as a smokescreen for preparing the defense force for possible involvement in the Angolan civil war. [passage omitted]

### **Agreement Reached on Joint Control of Walvis Bay Airport**

*MB0907114493 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Delegations of both Namibia and South Africa [RSA] have reached consensus on joint involvement in the management of the Rooikop Airport at Walvis Bay. The management committee of the Joint Administrative Authority for the enclave has expressed the hope that this will pave the way for an agreement between the civil aviation authorities of the two countries to extend air services to and from Walvis Bay.

During its fifth meeting at Walvis Bay this week, the management committee discussed budgetary estimates for the 1994-95 year. It was decided to appoint subcommittees to prepare recommendations on how estimated expenditure and income should be divided between the two governments.

The management committee has also emphasized the need for more effective coordination between the various municipalities and organizations in their efforts to promote tourism to the coastal region.

### **Report Outlines Proposed Development of Kudu Gasfield**

*MB0807140293 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 23 Jun 93 p 1, 2*

[Report by Tom Minney]

[Text] The giant Kudu offshore gasfield could supply industries in the Cape via a 780 kilometre long pipeline which would cost investors some US\$500 million (R[Rand]1,628 million).

A study by an Energy Sector Management Assistant Programme (ESMAP) released yesterday suggests the gasfield could be a big new energy development from Namibia.

Early last month, Shell Production and Exploration B.V. (75 per cent) and Engen (Kudu) Ltd (25 per cent and a subsidiary of South Africa's Engen) signed a four-year exploration licence for the field with the Namibian Government.

Yesterday Dr Leake Hangala [Ministry of Mines and Energy Permanent Secretary] said some progress had been made in finding markets for the Kudu gas: "These are very sensitive negotiations. They have been going on for a long time now and very important progress is being made for Namibia". When the licence was first announced two months ago Phil Riddle of Shell Namibia Ltd said a likely possibility was "the supply of gas to South Africa for the generation of electricity. We have had quite significant discussions with the South African state utility Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission]".

ESMAP is a joint venture of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. Its report 'Namibia: Issues and Options in the Energy Sector' was released yesterday by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Hangala said the Government wanted wide public debate on energy and would release such reports whether they praised or criticised the Government. Among other suggestions in the report was deregulation of petrol prices to allow competition and cheaper petrol for consumers and more Government control of electricity management and policy. It said two rates could be introduced so electricity is more expensive at peak use times.

Hangala said a new electricity law is being introduced. He added the Ministry considers power parastatal Swakel to be very competent technically in dealing with bulk supplies.

The Ministry's interest would be more in supervising distribution to consumers to make sure reliable service was offered for instance by the poorer local councils who cannot afford to hire their own electrical engineers.

On petrol prices, he said that Government price fixing was inherited from pre-independence. However, it has advantages such as preventing one company having a monopoly in some rural areas and charging what it feels like or interruptions in supply. It also gives the Ministry more control over quality.

A full study would have to be conducted before introducing a new system of charging electricity prices.

### **Farmers Protest Proposed New Taxes**

*MB0807145893 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 5 Jul 93 p 2*

[Text] Traffic in Independence Avenue was brought to a halt on Friday [2 Jul] morning when farmers staged a massive protest against proposed new taxes which they say will destroy the country's agricultural industry, its largest employer.

Over 100 trucks filled with livestock and farm workers bore placards depicting the Minister of Finance in far from flattering terms. Among others, he was compared to a shark and a vulture because of his proposed new livestock values for the calculation of tax.

"Hanekom is dom-hy gooi die melk koei om," [Hanekom is dumb—he discards the milk cow] read one placard, "The end of the cattle industry—Donkeys for Lome" said another, as the farmers made their feelings known in English, German and Afrikaans.

The convoy headed for State House where a letter was handed to President Sam Nujoma. The farmers applauded the President when he stepped out of State House to receive the letter in person with a smile and wave. It was handed to him by three farmers, with Diethelm Metzger acting as spokesperson.

Metzyer read out the letter to the President, saying that farmers were dissatisfied not only with taxation of increased stock values but with the whole tax system. He said the state of agriculture was an important barometer for economic health which would stimulate foreign investment. Metzyer pointed out that if farmers were made to pay the difference between the old and new values of tax it would amount to more than a farmer would receive if he sold the beast. When asked whether they were aware that Finance Minister Gert Hanekom had said the tax would not overburden established farmers, the delegation said they did not believe this. One of the organisers, Jochen Hein told The Namibian he did not agree with Hanekom's calculations. Metzyer

told the media it would have been better to create conditions for increased cattle production instead of making it more difficultly for new farmers or established producers who wanted to expand.

He said farmers were not against adapting stock values but were opposed to paying the difference between the old and new values. For example the standard value of a two-year-old calf was formerly fixed at R[Rand]40 but was now to be set at R260.

"If farmers pay this tax they will look like this calf," one farmer said, pointing to a lean calf with a placard on its flank reading "Tax ate my mom!"



**Ghana**

**Rawlings on Settling Disputes, Economic Cooperation**

NC0307073993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0624 GMT  
3 Jul 93

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA)—Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings has emphasized that Africa has a pressing need for a mechanism to settle disputes using purely African finances.

In an interview with AL-AHRAM published today, Rawlings said that if the continent fails to fulfill all the requirements of this mechanism, there would be no harm in seeking international help. He remarked that it is not possible to reject international assistance when an African people is being slaughtered in Somalia through criminal operations.

The Ghanaian leader described the African economic community agreement as a significant and vital step. He stressed the need to speed up efforts to consolidate inter-African economic cooperation.

Touching on political and economic conditions in Ghana, Rawlings pointed out that the Ghanaian system is based on pluralism, free elections, and self-reliance as a means of achieving advancement and developing the democratic spirit.

**Forces Reserve Battalion 'Integrated' Into Army**

AB0807215293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate has announced that with effect from the first of this month, members of the Forces Reserve Battalion have been integrated into the Armed Forces as infantrymen.

**New Members Join Council of State**

AB0607143093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 93

[Text] Two more members of the Council of State have been sworn in by the president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. They are Mr. Justice E.N.P. Sowah, a former chief justice, and Professor Kwame Arhin of the University of Ghana, Legon. They bring to 25 the total membership of the Council, and this is the full complement of the membership of the Council as stipulated in the Constitution.

**Guinea**

**Foreign Minister Views Political Situation, Liberia**

LD0707180493 Paris Radio France International in  
French 1230 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla by Christophe Boisbouvier on the "Afrique Midi" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A demonstration by the opposition at the end of last May turned into clashes between Guinean opposition members and regime supporters, leaving two dead. Christophe Boisbouvier asked Ibrahima Sylla if the atmosphere is still conducive to holding elections in Guinea before the end of the year:

[Ibrahima] The presidential and general elections will in fact take place at the end of the year in Guinea. The events that took place in Conakry are mere incidents, if I may say so. I think that the political actors in Guinea understand better now that dialogue should be privileged and a smooth transition should be adopted instead of a strategy of violence. Therefore, I think the elections will take place under normal circumstances.

[Boisbouvier] Isn't the ethnic factor important in Guinea, and isn't there a chance that it may put the electoral game at risk?

[Ibrahima] The ethnic factor cannot be ignored. For the moment, the population does not seem to differentiate between the political programs of the various leaders, and it is not unlikely that many people follow such and such a leader simply because he happens to be a Peul or a Malinke. If the current political actors in Guinea want to effectively play the democratic game, the National Communication Council has already allowed them access to state media. They express themselves freely in the free press. They continue to travel throughout the country from north to south and from east to west, and they are preparing themselves for the elections. If this process is maintained, there will be absolutely no problem. The process will result in free elections, and I tell you, they will be sincere elections as the government will take all measures for maximum national and international guarantees so these elections take place openly. But it is not impossible that trouble may come from those who think they would never win the elections.

[Boisbouvier] Do you think that if Lansana Conte puts himself forward as presidential candidate, opposition leaders such as Alpha Conde or Siradiou Diallo would have little chance of winning?

[Ibrahima] Listen, I don't wish to make predictions. If the current president puts himself forward as candidate, he has a chance. This does not mean that the others have no chance.

[Boisbouvier] Do you think Conte will run?

[Ibrahima] It is a pity that you have not managed to ask him! I cannot answer the question. I am unable to tell you officially today whether he will be a candidate.

[Boisbouvier] If he does not run, will the way be open to the opposition?

[Ibrahima] The way is always open to the opposition because it is currently campaigning, and part of the opposition is already thinking that it has the majority of the population behind it; that even if the current president runs, he would be defeated. So, the way is open!

[Boisbouvier] Do you think the election game is fair?

[Ibrahima] The game is fair.

[Boisbouvier] There has been a stalemate in Liberia for some months now. Don't you fear that this stalemate might harm Guinea, which shares a lengthy border with Liberia?

[Ibrahima] Listen, I don't think there is any more harm to Guinea now than there was before. The Liberian crisis has been going on for more than four years. It has produced its toll of death and refugees and has displaced people. Like the other countries of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], Guinea intervened to help our Liberian brothers to find the path of peace. I don't think that the current or future situation will be worse than before, despite this lengthy border.

[Boisbouvier] How can this stalemate be broken? What is the solution?

[Ibrahima] Listen, solutions are being worked out here and there. You know that in addition to ECOWAS, we have an eminent personality, Professor Canaan Banana, who is the special envoy of the OAU secretary general. You know that Gordon-Somers is the UN special representative as decided by the Security Council. The Liberian factions want to meet each other, and we encourage this. This will be the next phase of negotiations. The factions will meet in the presence of these two eminent personalities. If a cease-fire agreement is signed, then a plan will be drawn up to implement the program agreed on at Yamousoukro IV. Then the factions will meet, followed by a meeting of the ECOWAS follow-up committee; that is, the committee of nine of which Guinea is a member, which would be held to adopt this plan. As planned, the third phase—that is, the meeting of the heads of state of the nine with the parties to the conflict—will be held somewhere in Africa or elsewhere to finalize the peace agreement in Liberia. We hope all this will not take long.

## Liberia

### Information Minister: Peace Conference in Geneva 'Next Week'

AB0607151993 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT  
6 Jul 93

[Text] Monrovia, July 6 (AFP)—A new peace conference on Liberia, involving all the country's warring factions, is due to take place in Geneva next week, Information Minister Lamini Waritay has announced. The rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by Charles Taylor, on Tuesday confirmed that it would send a delegation to the meeting. Waritay told a news briefing late Monday [5 July] that the new initiative to resolve the conflict is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has sent troops to Liberia.

The new development in the peace process was the result of consultations held between interim President Amos Sawyer, and ECOWAS and UN officials at last week's recent Organization of African States (OAU) summit in Cairo, Waritay said. He said the Geneva meeting is aimed at achieving a ceasefire among warring factions and "an uninterrupted nationwide disarmament and demobilization of combatants."

Waritay said the outcome of the Geneva meeting would depend on the "readiness and sincerity of the warring factions, especially the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]." NPFL-radio monitored here Tuesday said [the] five-man NPFL delegation to the Geneva meeting will be headed by the front's foreign affairs spokesman, Momolu Sirleaf.

Waritay said the interim government, "which is committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict, is cautiously optimistic about the outcome of the meeting." He noted, however, that such optimism could be tempered "because of past experiences with the NPFL, which refused to honor previous peace accords." "We are advising warring factions and their supporters to get prepared psychologically and sincerely to accept the UN-ECOWAS brokered initiative that will come out of the meeting." "We will not like to see a Somalia-type situation where warlords will defy the international community and expect to go scot-free," Waritay said. He said the Geneva meeting can be seen as "a last minute attempt by the international community to resolve the Liberian crisis peacefully."

Waritay said several African countries, including Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia and Egypt have expressed "willingness to send troops to strengthen the West African force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], to speed up the disarmament process."

## Nigeria

### Implications of New Interim Government Formation Viewed

AB0807214093 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Text] The two political parties in Nigeria, the Social Democratic Party, SDP, and the National Republican Convention, NRC, have both agreed to the formation of an interim national government to resolve the present political impasse in the country. The agreement reached last night at a meeting between the presidency and representatives of the SDP and NRC came two days before the scheduled day. On the line from Lagos, Bassey Kebi asked Yemi Fakaejo in Abuja to explain why the meeting had to be convened early.

[Begin recording] [Fakaejo] I think the situation of the country demanded so. One thing is glaring: that the two parties were able to reach a common position, and when this position was reached, it is necessary that they meet with the president immediately; there should not be any delay, and I think that is why they had to meet much earlier than expected.

[Kebi] Now that the two parties have basically agreed for a new interim national government, so, what do you think are the implications of the new arrangement?

[Fakaejo] The implications are numerous, but first, let us look at it from this angle: I think there will be no election during the tenure of this administration as demanded for by the NRC and earlier agreed to by the federal government following the annulment of the 12 June election. It means that the issue of the 12 June presidential election and the results have to be put aside following that of the cry by the SDP. It also means that the federal government will remove the parts of the option for national government indicating the dismantling of all democratic institutions. This means that the basic principle of compromise is hereby adopted between the tripartite group, that is, the SDP, the NRC, and the military government. Well, let us look at this again from another angle; that is, that the August date is realistic even though a full return to democratic government could not be achieved since the change of baton from the military did not get to the democratically-elected executive president as demanded for by the law. Well, it also means that the period of transition in Nigeria has been extended not by the military this time around, but by the two political powers as a way of resolving the political imbroglio created by the cancellation of the 12 June election.

If the government of national unity is acceded to by President Ibrahim Babangida with all the democratic institutions still in place, then it will further demonstrate the genuineness of the administration in the enthronement of sound and durable democracy in Nigeria. As for the position of the Transitional Council in the new arrangement, I think the Council will see to the relevance

in view of the fact that the national government is expected to meet the hopes and aspiration of the two political parties, as well as the representatives of the military, but if we [words indistinct] to say that some of the present members of the Council, I mean the Transitional Council now, can represent its interests, then they can stay (?associated) with the next government. [Words indistinct] think the joint agreement between the SDP and NRC portends for this country.

[Kebi] Looking at the new arrangement, who will be responsible for the appointment of members of the national government?

[Fakaejo] The two parties put this into consideration and they agreed that a committee be set up to work out modalities with government. The committee will, in fact, comprise members of the two political parties so as to ensure who becomes a member of that national government, but the issue of who becomes the head of the national government is not yet known but there are indications that the SDP might present a candidate in view of their large number in the National Assembly, and in fact, if you look at the last result, which shows that the SDP was on the higher side in terms of leadership, but I would not want to delve into this. Until the modalities are designed, we will not be able to say much about it because the two leaders do not believe that it would be a master-servant government. To them, it would be a balanced government. [end recording]

### Committee Invites Memos on Alleged Subversive Moves

AB0907105693 *Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English* 0900 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] The Senate Committee on Ethics and Public Petitions has called for memoranda from the public on the alleged subversive moves to directly engage the assembly members to subvert the rest of the transition to civil rule program. Such memoranda should reach the secretary of the committee in Room 241, (?Old Way) International Conference Center, Abuja, on or before the 14th of this month.

## Senegal

### Government, Casamance Rebels Sign Cease-Fire Agreement

AB0807210093 *Paris AFP in English* 2100 GMT 8 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, July 8 (AFP) - The Senegalese Government signed a ceasefire agreement Thursday [8 July] with separatists in the southern Casamance region where fighting over the past year has left hundreds of people dead, an official statement said.

The agreement signed in the Casamance capital Ziguinchor with the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) stipulated "a ceasefire over the whole of



Casamance, the release of Casamance (pro-separatist) prisoners, the non-reinforcement of government troops in Casamance and the free return of refugees," the statement said.

Mediated by neighbouring Guinea-Bissau, the accord was signed by Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Madieng Khary Dieng and the leader of the radical faction of the MFDC, Augustin Diamacoune Senghor. Guinea-Bissau Defence Minister Samba Lamine Mane also signed the agreement. [passage omitted]

### Togo

#### Minister on Election Preparations; New Timetable Expected

AB0707145693 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 7 Jul 93

[Text] The decree requiring voters to go to the polls for the first round of the 18 July presidential election will be revoked. A new timetable will be fixed by the government, which still has the jurisdiction to do so. This was disclosed by Territorial Administration and Security Minister Combevi Agbodjan in an interview broadcast on radio and television yesterday. Also present at the interview were Communications and Culture Minister Komlan Agbeka and Boukari Tabiou, secretary of state for the elections.

The interview focused on preparations for the upcoming elections. At a time when talks are expected soon in Ouagadougou, the ministers clarified matters regarding the current sociopolitical climate. In a spirit of openness, the government is going to change the election date. Here is an excerpt from Agbodjan's interview:

[Begin recording] The government, which is in charge of preparing and organizing elections, held an extraordinary session on 5 July to review the organization of the presidential election. The government is concerned about organizing free and fair elections. It therefore considered it necessary to begin preparations to complete the organization of the elections by determining possible flaws in the documents submitted by the prefects.

The decree on the first round of the 18 July presidential election should be changed and will be changed. A new timetable will be issued by the government, which is the only one with the jurisdiction to do so. The setting of an

election timetable—it must be stressed—is a statutory act, a unilateral act undertaken by the government. It is not a unanimous act. The government will fix a new timetable in the next few days. The government's objective is still the organization of free, fair and democratic elections, in accordance with the electoral code, and the conclusion of a seemingly endless transition.

Regarding the postponement of the election campaign, the modification of the election decree will enable the government to fix the date of the election campaign, which will still be held two weeks before the elections. When the government modifies the election decree, it also will have to modify the date for the beginning of the election campaign. In our view, whether Ouagadougou II or Ouagadougou III talks are held, or whatever the previous negotiations may be, all I can say is that the election date falls under the government's jurisdiction. When the negotiations are over, it will be up to the government to fix a new date that will take into account all the different factors in the current political climate. [end recording]

#### Government Delegation Heads to Ouagadougou for Talks

AB0907113093 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The official Togolese delegation led by Barry Moussa Barque arrived in the Burkinabe capital Ouagadougou last night, where today it will sign the Ouagadougou II Compromise Agreement, proposed at the 17-22 June meeting in Ouagadougou with our brothers from the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II]. Kumaye Banguina filed this report from Ouagadougou:

The official Togolese delegation arrived in the Burkinabe capital yesterday. It was nine-member delegation led by Barry Moussa Barque. The delegation is staying at the Silmande Hotel, where only one COD-II member, who requested anonymity, has arrived and awaits the arrival of the other members of the opposition delegation, to be led by Leopold Mensan Gnininvi.

The proposed agenda of the meeting will depend on the arrival of the opposition representatives, and it will simply entail the signing of the compromise text drafted by Burkina Faso in the search for a solution to the Togolese crisis. There is an optimistic atmosphere here in Ouagadougou. [passage omitted]

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**DATE FILMED**

12 July 1993

